

ESTABLISHED IN 1861

THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

OLDEST BEE PAPER IN AMERICA

GEORGE W. YORK, Editor. DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO BEE-CULTURE. Weekly, \$1.00 a Year. Sample Free.

VOL. XXXII. CHICAGO, ILL., NOV. 30, 1893. NO. 22.



Thanksgiving Day with all its joys,

And hallowed memories, too,
Has come again to bless and cheer
The grateful and the true.
O, that from each this thought might go—
"Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

Turkey will have its downfall and complete destruction to-day. We don't refer to Turkey in Europe or Asia, however.

Religion and Politics are two realms of discussion and argument into which the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL does not propose to enter. The reason for this must be quite apparent to any thinking reader of this paper. While we will adhere to the above statement, we would like to have it understood at the same time, that its editor is in favor of the highest morality of life, and is deeply interested in the kind of politics that shall most improve the condition of every individual in these United States. We may say further that we will always respect everybody's honest opinions, upon whatever subject, whether we can agree with them or not, and trust that all matters that seem dark and mysterious here, may be all made clear in the eternal hereafter.

Claremont, Calif., (care of Pomona College) will be Prof. A. J. Cook's permanent address after December 4, as he starts on that day for his future home beyond the Rockies. In a private letter he says: "I shall always be glad to hear from my friends." The Professor needn't worry, for his friends will "keep an eye on him," though he should go to the "utmost parts of the earth."

We expect, from time to time, to have something from the Professor's able pen, which we know will be read with interest by our readers. The BEE JOURNAL desires to express the hope that health, happiness, and prosperity may ever be with Prof. Cook and his family in their new home.

Thomas York Atchley, the little 2½-year-old that was named for Bro. Newman and us, we learn was stung by a bee a few weeks ago, for the first time, and his mother says "it did not hurt him much." We will watch the development of this young bee-keeper, who, we are informed, is appropriately called "the little editor," for short. We shall expect a good deal from him some day—he may really be at the head of the old AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, who knows?

In a letter received from Mrs. Atchley, dated Nov. 18th, she writes that they were having another fine rain, which almost assures a good honey crop next year in Beeville, Tex. Her bees were gathering pollen and honey at the time she wrote, and she enclosed some blossoms of the flowers that the bees were working on then. Here in Chicago, at the same time, we were just getting a foretaste of a Northern winter. Such is the greatness of our country.

World's Fair Apiarian Awards.

—Last week we gave a list of awards recommended in the apiarian department, but in copying them at the office of the Commission of Awards, our representative must have overlooked the following:

NEW YORK.

J. Van Deusen & Sons—Flat-bottom brood and surplus comb foundation.

W. T. Falconer Mfg. Co.—General line of bee-supplies.

IOWA.

Wm. Kimble—Extracted honey.

MINNESOTA.

State Bee-Keepers' Association—Honey display.

ONTARIO, CANADA.

R. McKnight—Linden extracted honey.

The following is a list of the foreign awards, recommended, as nearly as we could get them:

GREAT BRITAIN.

British Bee-Keepers' Association—Display of extracted honey.

RUSSIA.

Lomikin—Comb foundation and apiarian appliances.

Bolotnikov—Apiarian models, etc.

AUSTRALIA.

Hunter River Bee-Keepers' Association—Extracted honey.

ITALY.

Carlo Passerini—Extracted honey, confections and cordials.

Carlo Bonafede—Orange honey.

GREECE.

Committee of Olympia—Hymettus, Attic and Cerigo honey.

COSTA RICA.

Ricards Pfan—Five varieties of extracted, and one of comb honey.

HAYTI.

Two varieties of honey—white and amber.

GUATEMALA.

Mariano Gomes—Eight samples of extracted honey.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Machicate Huos (Bros.)—Six varieties of honey.

VENEZUELA.

Government—Extracted honey.

Mrs. Sallie E. Sherman, of Salado, Tex., we regret to learn, has met with a sad bereavement in the death of her beloved father. The following paragraphs are taken from a kind letter, we received

from her a few days ago, and dated Nov. 17th:

Death has visited our little home since my return from Chicago. My father has crossed the river, and is now reunited with my mother and many other loved ones who have gone before. He shouted "Hallelujah," and praised God all along through his last illness. He fell sweetly asleep at 8:20 a.m., on Nov. 7th, without a moan, sigh or struggle.

I have a little niece staying with me to go to school, otherwise I am entirely alone here. I love my home and friends in this place very much, and exceedingly regret the necessity of ever having to leave them. But such is life.

My father enjoyed very much hearing me tell of the wonders I saw at the World's Fair. In speaking of it a few days before his departure, he said that all the grandeur, people, etc., that I saw at the World's Fair, was only as a grain of sand upon the seashore compared to Heaven and eternity, and the glory to which he was going. He was so rejoiced to think that God was going to release him from his great suffering.

I spent three days on my return trip in Dallas, with my son.

In the biographical sketch of myself, on page 557, the 175 names on the bridge petition, were all ladies, and should have been so mentioned. The bridge, without approaches on each side, cost \$3,500. The parenthesis in the name Orga (in), on page 555, was splendid. She is a music and art teacher.

I am so glad I went to Chicago. The trip will be an oasis in the desert of my life as long as I live. I am also glad I got home when I did. Father lived just three weeks and one night after my return.

MRS. S. E. SHERMAN.

We, with the many others, had the very great pleasure of meeting Mrs. Sherman at the late North American convention, and our readers will know her from reading her biographical sketch a few weeks ago. The BEE JOURNAL desires to unite with the bee-keeping friends in extending to Sister Sherman sincerest sympathy in this time of her bereavement.

Michigan Experiments Again.

—In reply to our editorial on page 617. Bro. Taylor writes thus:

BRO. YORK:—I do not suppose you intentionally misconstrue me, yet through some oversight you do so in your comments on page 617.

I did not say, as you affirm, that the *Review* employs me to write my reports. On the contrary, I said: "I have made no report, and cannot until the end of the year." I am employed by the *Review* to perform labor outside that which the State Board of Agriculture requires, and I have full au-

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thority, and even the thanks of the Board, for disseminating results more widely and quickly than it could without extra expense. Mr. Larrabee would have been made more than welcome, to the same course, could he have found time to pursue it.

I am sure you will be glad to set this matter right in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, as well as to give the *Review* the credit which common courtesy requires.

Very respectfully yours,

R. L. TAYLOR.

Lapeer, Mich., Nov. 16, 1893.

Well, Bro. Taylor, it seems that all the trouble comes from the use of the words "articles" and "reports." You say that the *Review* pays you for writing the "articles" describing your experimental work, and in the *Review's* advertisement, awhile ago, it said this:

"He [Mr. Taylor] will conduct a department in the *Review*, headed: 'Work in the Michigan Experimental Apiary,' in which will be given monthly reports regarding the experiments being conducted." (Italics are ours.)

You see the *Review* calls them your "reports," and you call them "articles." But in either case, we contend that anything written by you "regarding the experiments being conducted" in the Michigan Experiment Apiary, belong to any bee-paper that chooses to publish it, as it is paid for with public funds. Of course, your "Timely Topics" in the *Review* are quite a different thing, and if we copied them we certainly should give all "the credit which common courtesy requires," or even what an uncourtesy might demand. But when it comes to giving credit to another paper when we copy something from it of the nature of reports of work done at a State Experiment Apiary, why, we rather think we'll have to ask to be excused.

As before stated, if we are wrong in this matter, we are willing to be set right and be fully forgiven, and will promise to be uncommonly courteous in our apologies. We want only what is rightfully ours.

The Apiarian Premiums, awarded at the St. Louis, Mo., Fair, in October, are as follows:

Best colony Italian bees in one-frame observatory hive—1st premium, \$10, Thos. Johnson, Coon Rapids, Iowa; 2nd, \$5, C. G. Jacobs, DeWitt, Iowa.

Best colony Cyprian bees in one-frame observatory hive—1st premium, \$10, Wm.

Kimble, DeWitt, Iowa; 2nd, \$5, C. G. Jacobs.

Best colony Syrian bees in one-frame observatory hive—1st premium, \$10, Geo. Leibrock & Sons, Mascoutah, Ills.; 2nd, \$5, Thos. Johnson.

Best colony Albino bees in one-frame observatory hive—1st premium, \$10, Thos. Johnson; 2nd, \$5, Wm. Kimble.

Best colony black bees in one-frame observatory hive—1st premium, \$10, Geo. Leibrock & Sons; 2nd, \$5, C. G. Jacobs.

Best collection of queen-bees, alive—1st premium, \$5, Wm. Kimble; 2nd, \$2, George Leibrock & Sons.

Best and largest display of comb honey, quality and manner of putting up for market to be considered—1st premium, \$20, Wm. Kimble; 2nd, \$10, Geo. Leibrock & Sons.

Best and largest display of extracted honey, quality and manner of putting up for market to be considered—1st premium, \$20, Wm. Kimble; 2nd, \$10, Geo. Leibrock & Sons.

Best 10 pounds of beeswax—1st premium, \$5, C. G. Jacobs; 2nd, \$3, Wm. Kimble.

Best frame of comb honey—1st premium, \$5, C. G. Jacobs; 2nd, \$3, Geo. Leibrock & Sons.

Best and largest display of apiarian implements—1st premium, large silver medal and \$10, Geo. Leibrock & Sons; 2nd, \$5, Wm. Kimble.

Best comb foundation machine—1st premium, \$5, Geo. Leibrock & Sons; 2nd, \$3, Wm. Kimble.

Best comb foundation made on the grounds—1st premium, \$5, Geo. Leibrock & Sons; 2nd, \$2, Wm. Kimble.

Cornstalks for Protection.—A writer in the *Country Gentleman* once said that after studying the winter problem for some time, he concluded that if the hive was surrounded with cornstalks the bees would have sufficient protection, and get plenty of air. He placed cornstalks around the hive, tying them at the top, so that when finished it looked as if he had taken one of the shocks of stalks from the field and set it up in his yard. In the spring of 1891 the bees were in splendid condition, but that was a mild winter, and he did not consider it a fair test. In the fall of 1891 he fixed them in the same way; the following winter was not so mild. When he took off the stalks, in the spring, the bees seemed as strong and vigorous as at any time during the summer.

One-Cent Postage Stamps we prefer whenever it is necessary to send stamps for fractions of a dollar. By remembering this, you will greatly oblige us, as we use many more one-cent stamps than the two-cent kind.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

In this department will be answered those questions needing IMMEDIATE attention, and such as are not of sufficient special interest to require replies from the 20 or more apiarists who help to make "Queries and Replies" so interesting on another page. In the main, it will contain questions and answers upon matters that particularly interest beginners.—Ed.

Several Questions Answered.

Mr. W. E. Dean, of Tunnelton, W. Va., sent us several questions, and we publish them below, following each with an answer:

ORIGIN OF CARNIOLAN BEES.

Where do Carniolan bees come from? and what are their distinguishing characteristics?

ANSWER.—Carniolan bees come from Carniola, a duchy in Austria, near the Adriatic Sea, but on the east slope of the mountains. The difficulty of distinguishing them from common blacks, leads Dadant to say in the "Revised Langstroth," "In spite of the prolificness and general good reputation of this race, we did not attempt to propagate it, owing to the difficulty of detecting their mating with the common bees, since they are almost alike in color." Root says in his "ABC of Bee-Culture:" "As stated, they resemble blacks, and might easily be mistaken for them, but there is a difference. They are larger, and their abdomens are more of a bluish cast, the fuzzy rings being very distinct." They have the reputation of being the best bees as to disposition, and the worst as to swarming.

YELLOW-BANDED, SHINY BEES.

Some time ago I got a colony of Italian bees with an untested queen. I now have bees in the colony with three broad yellow bands on the upper part of the body, but the lower part of the body is pure black. The light rings on common bees, and the Italians that were purchased, are absent on these. Is it because these bees are young, that their bodies are shiny black, except the three broad yellow bands, or are they hybrids?

ANSWER.—Probably neither, if they have the three broad, yellow bands. If all the workers of a queen show the three yellow bands, she is considered pure. The shiny black appearance of bees is because their plumage has been

removed, so that the shiny black appearance is an indication of age rather than of youth. Bees that have been doing a lively business at robbing are likely to have the shiny black appearance, excepting, of course, where yellow bands show.

THE FIVE-BANDED ITALIANS.

Are 5-banded Italians imported, or are they an American production?

ANSWER.—We believe 5-banded Italians are an American product.

BUILDING CELLS ON TOP OF FRAMES.

Though I have a super with section-boxes in which the bees are making comb, yet they persist in making cells on the top of the frames, and connecting the frames to the side of the hive. Is it best to open the hive every day or two, and cut this extra comb away?

ANSWER.—It would be a very serious matter to open a hive every day or two to cut out burr-combs, and we would not advise it. The prevention of burr-combs has been much discussed. Heddon's slat honey-board placed between the brood-chamber and the super is a great help, although complaint has been made of failure in some cases. Nowadays there seems a growing preference for thick top-bars and small bee-spaces. Some claim success with top-bars $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch to an inch in thickness, without reference to the bee-space. Others say they succeed with thinner top-bars, by merely having the space between the top-bar and the super a shade less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. With top-bars $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch thick, and bee-space scant $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, you will not need to cut out burr-combs every day or two.

BLACKBERRY BLOSSOMS FOR BEES.

Do blackberry blossoms produce anything for bees?

ANSWER.—Blackberry and strawberry are counted among honey-plants, although in our own observation we never saw bees pay much attention to them. Raspberry, however, is a fine honey-plant.

BEE-WILLOW AS A HONEY-PLANT.

Is the bee-willow valuable as a honey-plant? It is about the first thing that bees work on here in the spring.

ANSWER.—You have yourself given the answer to the question by saying, "It is about the first thing bees work on

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here in the spring." The gathering of honey at that time, and perhaps still more the gathering of pollen is a matter of the greatest importance, encouraging the rearing of brood. Just what you mean by "bee" willow we do not know, although we believe all the willows are important.

Fumigating Combs Containing Pollen.

Can combs containing pollen but no honey be fumigated so as to be entirely safe? I. W. BECKWITH.

Ft. Lupton, Colo.

ANSWER.—Yes, honey, or no honey, enough fumigation with sulphur will finish up all the worms that are in the combs. But remember that enough may mean a good deal. While a very little sulphur may kill all the little fellows, the tough old fellows an inch long will only laugh at a slight smoking. You must give it to them strong and long. Then look the combs over in a day or two, and see whether they have succumbed. If they look as lively as ever, give them another and a stronger dose.

But as the weather gets cool, you will find that worms are not very rapid in their work of destruction. They need warm weather to work at their best. When it gets cold enough they will stop work altogether, and if there is no honey in the combs you can do nothing better than to leave them out over winter, and the freezing will do the business just as surely as fumigation, and with less trouble.

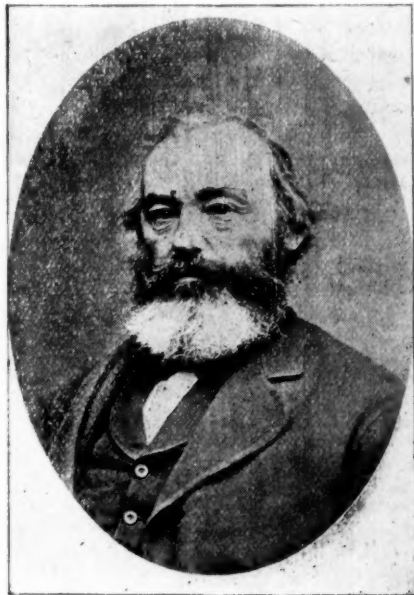
Remember that one way to give "aid and comfort" to the enemy is to have the combs close together. Hang them an inch or two apart. Not an inch or two from center to center, but with a space of an inch or two between the combs.

Your Winter Reading—have you got all the best bee-books on hand, ready for the long winter evenings that are now fast coming on? If not, why not get one or more of the standard apiarian books when renewing your subscription for another year? On page 669, we publish a book clubbing list which will save you money if you take advantage of its liberal offers. Then, on page 703 you will see that by sending us only a few new subscribers for the BEE JOURNAL, you can get some good books as premiums; and, besides, the new subscribers can at the same time have good books free. Just turn to pages 669 and 703, and see what we offer in the line of the choicest bee-literature. This is your opportunity.



No. 58.—D. A. Pike.

The subject of our sketch this week, Mr. D. A. Pike, lived in Smithsburg, Md., and was, we believe, the originator



D. A. PIKE.

of what are known as the Albino bees. He died on April 21, 1893, leaving a widow, and one son 16 years old.

Mr. Pike was a prominent member of the Lutheran church, and for many years an officer of the same. In politics he was a Democrat.

In speaking of his death, Mrs. Pike writes that it came very unexpectedly—the cause being heart trouble, which

afflicted him for about 30 years. On the day he died, he had eaten dinner at 11:30 a.m., then lighted the bee-smoker and looked over his bees. Then he came into the house and told his wife that he had another hard spell with his heart. He went up-stairs and took some medicine which had always relieved him. He then sat in a chair and died. At 1:30 p.m. he was a corpse.

Mr. Pike had just entered his 70th year, having been born in Franklin county, Pa., on Feb. 24, 1824. He was a great lover of bees, and delighted in working with them, which he did for upwards of 25 years.

It seems that Mr. Pike took the greatest interest in the Albino bees, which variety he claims to have been the first to breed. In his circular for 1891-92, in speaking of these bees, he says that their habits are about the same as the Italian; their color differing from the Italian by having white or ivory-colored rings around the body, giving them a beautiful silvery appearance.

In the same circular he gives the "history of the Albino bee," in the following words:

Late in the fall of 1873 I reared a queen from a colony of Italian bees, and allowed her to remain with the colony until the spring of 1874, when I noticed that one-half of her working progeny was mildly marked Italian bees, the other half being marked in the following manner:

About the eyes they approach nearer a purple than the Italian. Beginning at the waist they first have three distinct yellow bands, then three distinct white bands. The white is pure, not muddy or dirty, the wings are finer, and of a bright silvery color, and their shoulders and under part of the abdomen are very thickly coated with white hair.

As to their breeding, I can say the queens are very prolific. As soon as I noticed them I began to breed them out, using the greatest care so as to get them pure, if possible. I removed them from my own colonies to a place where they were not likely to come in contact with other bees. I kept them there until they reproduced themselves, with all the markings of the pure Albino, watching them very closely, and examining them

carefully until I no longer found any Italian bees among them, or any bees bearing any other marks than those of the Albino. Then I considered that I had them in their purity, and that they would not breed back to the Italian bees.

I have since tested them, and have placed them in competition with the Italian and Palestine bees, all having the same pasturage, and find that they gather more honey, are more gentle to handle, and stick closer to the combs than any other bees. I have given them a severe test in order that I might feel safe in guaranteeing them to the public, and in order to see whether they were a distinct race or not. My observations have led me to the results mentioned, and I do not hesitate to give them the first rank in the bee-world. The queens and workers are the handsomest bees I have ever seen.

D. A. PIKE.

We have given the foregoing paragraphs not as an advertisement for the Albino bees, but as a matter of history. It would be natural that the originator should see in them many points of excellence, and no doubt they are equal, if not superior, to some of the well-known bees of to-day.

For the photograph from which the picture of Mr. Pike shown herewith, was taken, and for the short biographical sketch, we are indebted to Mr. Thos. Johnson, of Iowa.

Have You Tried to get a new subscriber for the BEE JOURNAL this fall? We offer to throw in the balance of this year free to new subscribers for 1894, besides their choice of one of the books offered to them on page 703 of this JOURNAL. Then we also give a premium to a present subscriber who will send in new ones. It seems to us that our liberal offers this fall ought induce every one of our readers to aid in doubling the circulation of the BEE JOURNAL within six months. Why not help do this, and then see what a grand journal we can furnish to everybody when once the increased number of readers is secured? If each present reader would send only one new subscriber besides his or her own renewal before Dec. 1st, the thing would be done. Will you do it, reader?

A Binder for holding a year's numbers of the BEE JOURNAL we mail for only 50 cents; or clubbed with the JOURNAL for \$1.40.

RANDOM STINGS

FROM THE STINGER.

Now, there's Editor Leahy,

Who is quite beeahy.

In a "Progressive" way;

With a bee "in the ear"—

A little too near—

Yet Leahy is happy and gay.

Bellamy has been "looking backward" at the joys and sorrows of bicycling, and he asks *Gleanings*, who has been a great exponent of the fad, to tell about the sorrows of bicycling—"such as head wind, sudden rain making wet roads, fright to horses, repairing, causing hump-backs," etc. (See page 534 of the BEE JOURNAL.) The Stinger will say that Bellamy is right for once; but there is no Utopia for the man who rides a bike, be he bee-keeper or not.

Ernest, you may paw the air
While we ride to the church fair.
That we will surely get there
Is because our steed's a mare.

The Stinger does not hold himself responsible for the following dialogue, which took place between a father and son in Ohio not long since:

Son—"What is that on that bicycle, father?"

Father—"An apiarist, my boy."

Son—"Do all apes ride that way."

Father—"No; that is not the kind that monkeys in trees, as you seem to imagine, but one of those that monkeys with bees and bicycles."

Here is a fable that is supposed to have got lost when *Æsop* sent his copy to the printer many years ago. It is here given for the first time:

A Proud Hen walked into an Apiary one day, and met a Duck that was eating Drones, as they came out of a Bee-Hive.

The Proud Hen asked the Duck what she was doing, and the latter said, "I am eating Drones."

"Are they nice and sweet?" interrogated the Proud Hen, who prided herself on being an Epicure.

"You bet," replied the Duck, who never made any pretensions to being a Fine Liver.

The Proud Hen then walked up to a Hive and grabbed the first Bee that came in sight. The Bee stung the Proud Hen, who, to revenge herself on

the Bee-Hive, scratched upon the entrance of the Hive. A lot of Bees came out; she thought she would now have a Grand Feast. But, instead, the Bees piled upon her and stung her full sore. The Proud Hen ran off with her head under her wing, to where the Duck was standing on one foot watching the Silly, though Proud, Hen. She was going to give the Duck "fits" for telling her to eat Drones.

"Why did you say Drones were good to eat?" demanded the Proud Hen in a sharp voice. "You knew that they were Hot and Peppery, you mean Old Thing!"

"Because they are good to eat," meekly replied the Duck.

"They are not, and I came near being killed by the Drones, for taking your advice," retorted the Proud Hen.

"You did not try to find the Drones, as I do," said the Duck, "but you were trying to eat the Bees, who have Sharp Stings, and are too Hot and Peppery to eat, as you seem to have found out to your sorrow. I thought you knew the difference between Drones and Bees. The next time you will not be so hasty to satisfy your greed before you learn just what you are going to dine upon."

CONVENTION DIRECTORY.

Time and place of meeting.

1893.
Dec. 7.—Carolina, at Charlotte, N. C.
A. L. Beach, Sec., Steel Creek, N. C.
Dec. 12, 13.—Illinois State, at Springfield, Ills.
Jas. A. Stone, Sec., Bradfordton, Ills.
Dec. 13, 14.—Eastern Iowa, at Delmar, Iowa.
Frank Coverdale, Sec., Walton, Iowa.
Dec. 19, 20.—Northern Illinois, at Rockford, Ill.
B. Kennedy, Sec., New Milford, Ill.
Dec. 28, 29.—Kansas, at Ottawa, Kans.
J. R. Barnhard, Sec., Ottawa, Kans.
1894.
Jan. 24, 25.—Vermont, at Burlington, Vt.
H. W. Scott, Sec., Barre, Vt.

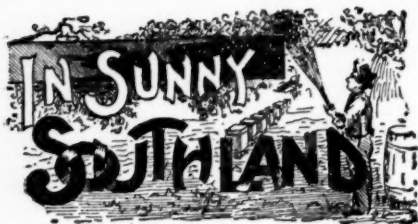
In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of the time and the place of each future meeting.—THE EDITOR.

North American Bee-Keepers' Association

PRES.—Emerson T. Abbott.....St. Joseph, Mo.
VICE-PRES.—O. L. Hershiser....Buffalo, N. Y.
SECRETARY—Frank Benton, Washington, D. C.
TREASURER—George W. York....Chicago, Ills.

National Bee-Keepers' Union.

PRESIDENT—Hon. R. L. Taylor..Lapeer, Mich.
GEN'L MANAGER—T. G. Newman, Chicago, Ill.
147 South Western Avenue.



CONDUCTED BY

Mrs. Jennie Atchley,

BEEVILLE, TEXAS.

To Stop Robbing When Well Started.

At one time we undertook to transfer outside of the bee-wagon, and oh, my, the robbers! Well, something had to be done at once, and we closed all the hives being robbed, and when the robber bees would collect in great knots on the hives, we threw some water on them and wet them all over, and you ought to see how soon it stopped them.

JENNIE ATCHLEY.

More About Skunks, Etc.

Well, we are always "larnin'" something. When we first began to put out poisoned hen's-eggs, we were at first puzzled to know why we could not poison the skunks after they had eaten all the poisoned eggs. Well, I will tell you just how we were fooled. We would make a little hole in the large end of the eggs and drop in the poison. Well, sir, we soon found that there was a vacancy, or the eggs were hollow at the large end, and we failed to break the film, and the poison lay between the shell and film, and the skunk did not get it.

So we put out another dozen eggs, and put the poison in at the small end, and we were sure that it went clear into the egg. The result was, we killed six or seven "cats" the first night; and soon had them all killed that visited our apiary, as I have noticed no signs of them for several days.

It has been raining now for about 24 hours, and still raining, which is the first rain of any consequence since last May, in this country. These fine rains now mean honey next spring. Water will now be plenty, and the grass green, and early in January the bees will begin to hum on chaparral. The long faces of the farmers and stockmen are now

changed, as well as those of the bee-keepers, and pleasant smiles are to be met now at every gathering.

The thermometer now (Nov. 13th) registers about 50° above zero, and it is raining, so you see we have nice, warm weather yet. JENNIE ATCHLEY.

A Portable Transferring House.

Oh, yes; I forgot to tell you what a nice, portable transferring house we have. As before stated, we have our wagon arranged so that we have a door to open in its rear end, and it is fixed bee-tight with wire-cloth, and I tell you it is such a nice, handy place to transfer in. When we arrive at the place where bees are to be transferred, we unload our empty hives, and do all our transferring right in the wagon, and when we get through we load up our box-hives right into the bee-tight wagon, and drive home and unload the box-hives and transfer our bees. The work is so well done that we seldom have any robbers even at this season of the year.

Then, such a wagon makes such a nice, handy extracting-house to carry from apiary to apiary, and always ready, and the honey ready loaded when we wish to start home. I think now that we will use the wagon for an extracting or honey-house in all our out-yards, and I tell you it is the handiest thing out, to always have a good, tight bee-house with you all the time. JENNIE ATCHLEY.

A Queen-Introducing Experience.

Before I ever read a word on bee-keeping, I actually saw an advertisement of our worthy county judge offering Italian queens for sale. I immediately sent an order to him for a fine tested queen, and as I knew nothing of transporting queens in the mails, my anxieties were intense, which occasioned the writing of two or three letters to Judge Terrel, inquiring into his method of shipping queens, and he, to put to rest my fears of her starving in the mails, wrote me the following:

"Queens seldom starve to death in transit. More queens are lost while introducing them than in the mails."

I did not at first understand what he meant by "introducing." I knew that to carry the Italian queen up to the hive of "negroly" looking black bees, and just give her an introduction to them, and let her walk in, would be an

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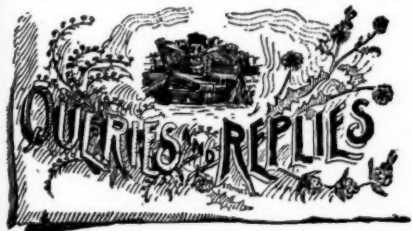
open-handed act of insanity. At the same time I knew if I should get her killed, the effect of it would send me to the lunatic asylum.

Under these distressing circumstances I put to work my inventive genius, and the result was, that after losing a week's sleep over the matter, I struck the following plan, which was a decided success:

At that time my apiary consisted of one log gum with a knot-hole for an entrance. I split the hive open and killed the black queen, and removed the combs to a place where the bees could not find any of it. This proceeding left the bees hopelessly queenless, so far as they knew. I fastened the cage containing the Italian queen to a branch of a tree, and just let 'em sail around in the air until they began to cluster on the cage, and then I released the queen, and she was all right in an hour or so. I fastened the combs in another log gum, and let the bees run in with the fine queen, and all worked lovely.

When I have an extra fine queen to introduce, the above is the way I do it. This is an infallible method, if there are no other bees near the hive you are manipulating.

C. B. BANKSTON.
Chriesman, Texas.



How to Get Bees to Work in the Sections.

Query 899.—Can you give a simple but effective way to get bees to work in the sections? I had some very strong colonies, but they seemed determined to put all their honey in the brood-chamber.—Novice.

Put in either starters or full sheets of foundation.—MRS. L. HARRISON.

Have a full brood-chamber, and if necessary contract.—A. J. COOK.

I have never needed anything more than a bait section.—C. C. MILLER.

Contract the brood-chamber until there is no room to put honey in it.—A. B. MASON.

Yes, if the sections are properly adjusted. Make the flowers "give down."—EUGENE SECOR.

Use "bait" sections, and contract the brood-chamber to suit the prolificness of the queen.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Reduce the number of frames in the brood-chamber so that there will be no room for honey.—P. H. ELWOOD.

Put in partly-filled combs from some colony that has begun already to store in the sections.—J. H. LARRABEE.

A few partly-filled sections make a good bait, but even then they generally fill everything below first.—MRS. J. N. HEATER.

A few partially-filled sections placed in the center of the empty ones will usually put the bees to work.—J. M. HAMBAUGH.

A change of queen is one good way. I have been successful by using partly-filled sections in the center of the super.—H. D. CUTTING.

Put sections—a few—into the brood-nest, and when the bees begin work in them move them up into the section-case, bees and all.—M. MAHIN.

There is no trouble to get them to work if starters or full sheets of foundation are used; providing the colony is strong enough, and honey is to be had.—S. I. FREEBORN.

I never had any trouble of that kind. I use 8-frame hives, and sections with foundation in them, and have no trouble about getting bees to work in the supers.—EMERSON T. ABBOTT.

Bait them by a little piece of comb. If your super is tainted, wash it with a solution of peppermint and water. Of course you use foundation, and keep it where mice and other "varmin" cannot get at it.—WILL M. BARNUM.

I am not a comb-honey man, but I could get the bees to work in the sections. Fill the center section with young brood—the bees will work around the brood, but would be likely to put pollen in the first section on both sides of the brood.—E. FRANCE.

Yes, a good honey-flow, a strong colony, and sufficient space to get into the sections. If the upper parts of the brood-combs are already sealed solid with honey, uncapping it will help greatly. If that does not accomplish it, invert the brood-frames or hives.—C. H. DIBBERN.

Get a few sections that are already under way, and put them, with the ad-

hering bees, in the super of the idle colony. If strong colonies will not work in the sections when the hives are properly arranged, and honey is coming in freely, I would get another strain of bees. Probably you give your bees too much room in the brood-chamber.—JAS. A. GREEN.

I have been called a "crank" on the "close-spacing" idea; but I say now, and confidently, too, that by "close-spacing"—that is, spacing just "bee-space" apart—there is no trouble in getting the sections occupied and filled; that is, if there is nectar being gathered with which to fill them.—J. E. POND.

You can usually get them to go into the sections by placing some sections there that are worked out and partially filled. But now and then you meet with a colony with so much "determined" cussedness of disposition that they positively refuse to work in the sections at all—use the extractor in such cases.—J. P. H. BROWN.

About the best remedy I know of is to pull the heads off of the queens that make stingy bees, and breed from those that are more liberal, and that will put the honey above. But I do not care for bees that will starve the brood-nest and put it all above. It is not always the bees that are at fault, as the season or the judgment of the apiarist as to their being strong enough, may be at fault sometimes.—MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY.

Yes. Put the sections over the brood-chamber of the colonies as soon as the hives are crowded with bees, with free access for the bees from the hive to the sections, and set them—the colonies—in a locality where there are plenty of flowers yielding plenty of nectar that the bees can reach. This never fails with my bees; if it does with yours, they are probably cursed with too much Italian blood, or with too much fine breeding.—R. L. TAYLOR.

The trouble I have is to keep the bees from robbing themselves by storing nearly all their stores in the surplus department. If you have not got the bees stopped out of the section-cases, and they refuse to work in them, you may set it down as *dead sure* there is not a sufficient flow of nectar to induce the bees to start new work. Nodoubt many novices watch and wonder why bees do not enter and work in the surplus cases at a time when there is little or no nectar to be found.—G. W. DEMAREE.

Great Premiums on page 703!



Report of the North American Bee-Keepers' Convention.

Reported for the "American Bee Journal"

BY R. F. HOLTERMANN.

(Continued from page 661.)

Mr. Benton then read an essay by Mr. Samuel Simmins, of Seaford, England, as follows:

Swarming, and the Prevention of Swarms.

The causes of swarming can be traced to several sources. First of all, we must consider it as a natural instinct of preservation whereby young queens are secured, new homes are formed, and the bees fulfil the supreme command, "Go forth, increase and replenish the earth."

Next, the conditions of locality, the honey seasons and resources have much to do with the act of swarming.

But when we come to the action of man in relation to the control of swarming, we find the foremost reason why bees are allowed to carry out to the full this natural disposition of theirs, is negligence. Let them have irregular brood-combs with plenty of pop-holes, and queen-cells are constructed where otherwise none would have been found. Then allow the brood-nest to be crowded, not necessarily with bees or brood, with too large a proportion of the combs choked with honey, and pollen in particular, then the queen is soon conducted to a new site, and another colony is established. In this connection, too, the negligent bee-keeper is sure to be careless as to the removal of his aged queens, and he suffers in more than one way in consequence.

On the other hand, we have a more careful and far-seeing class of bee-keepers, and what is it they do towards

PREVENTION OF SWARMING?

The usual process where comb honey is being worked for, is to put on the sections before the swarming condition is reached, thus giving room in advance

of the bees' requirements; but this is only partially successful; the brood-nest becomes crowded with both brood and pollen, and a great many swarms issue. Therefore, as a farther aid to prevention while working for

COMB HONEY.

will the bee-keeper be compelled to relieve the brood-chamber with the extractor? Oh, no, that will not remove the pollen; but by occasionally withdrawing the two outer combs, and at the same time inserting near the center two frames with guides only. Mind, these two frames are not to have empty combs or foundation, or they may be choked up at once to the exclusion of the queen.

PREVENTION WITH EXTRACTED HONEY

has generally been a far more simple matter where the bee-keeper will only keep on hand plenty of empty combs and extra sets of hive-chambers that can be tiered up freely when the good time comes. The brood-nest is not cramped, and the bees are never allowed to have all the combs completely capped before the honey extractor relieves the surplus combs of their accumulating stores.

But, after all, prevention is not always secured with such an unlimited space. For one reason most bee-keepers keep queens until they are too old, and worse than that, such as are reared at quite the wrong time of year to insure the best results.

Young queens will top all that has been urged so far as aids to prevention of swarming, though as a matter of fact such queens will always be found at the head of far stronger and more capable colonies than any with ordinary swarming queens.

The young queens should be reared in nuclei towards the latter part of the season, by the side of the respective colonies, and united to them before the general clearing up, or where you expect a later harvest, shortly before that occurs. Try it once, you follow it always.

But above all, and in connection with the last named condition, the

FOREMOST METHOD OF PREVENTION

It has been my lot to discover, is the placing of an empty chamber *under* the usual brood-chamber before the latter becomes crowded. The frames of this lower chamber have $\frac{1}{4}$ inch guides only. The surplus is worked as usual above

the brood-chamber, when no combs are completed below, even if left without attention the whole season, provided the former receive due care. There are no traps and no constant shifting of heavy weights; the bees feel that their brood-combs are never complete, and the natural desire for swarming is lost.

Before the plan is tried, the frequent query is, "How can I possibly get the bees to work in the surplus chamber with so much room below?" I have never found the least difficulty. When working for extracted honey, with plenty of empty combs above, there can be no difficulty. And when is there anything in the way of bees going up into the sections? Only when you do not use full sheets of foundation in those sections; and who in these days can afford to use anything less than full sheets? If you use only

STARTERS IN THE SECTIONS

then the combs are finished off with drone-cells in many cases, with its coarse, irregular cappings. The drone-comb there has been the only inducement for the queens to go up and breed among the nice combs of honey; then some of you felt that you must use the queen-excluder zinc, with its added expense and inconvenience.

Use nothing but full sheets of foundation in the sections; give empty frames below the brood-chamber, and you will find perforated zinc one of the biggest shams ever put into a bee-hive.

NATURAL VS. ARTIFICIAL SWARMING.

We next come to the question "whether it is advisable to prevent natural swarming in all cases." Decidedly, yes. It is opposed to all the first principles of scientific breeding, and in northern latitudes we do not want our queens reared at the usual swarming time, as already shown. We want at all times to keep our bees so well in hand that we can make our increase at the time it is going to interfere the least with the main work of honey gathering; and we just want every single queen reared and mated by selection.

In southern latitudes I should still want to control the swarming impulse, but whereas in the North but limited increase is desirable, in tropical and semi-tropical climates, the highest results are only to be obtained by swarming (dividing).

It is impossible in the latter case to keep up a sufficiently large and continued working population to secure the

enormous amount of honey generally abounding throughout a lengthened season, without a judicious process of increasing, which shall do away with the pollen-bound combs, while allowing the queen unlimited space in newly-built cells.

Old queens, with much drone-comb built in consequence, and an excess of pollen, have much to do with the meagre results reported from some of the lands enjoying almost continuous sunshine; and where a boundless wealth of bloom would lead us to expect a harvest of ten times the quantity.

In conclusion, I would repeat the necessity of so working, without at all disturbing the economy of the hive, that the desire to swarm does not exist; making increase when desirable by division as the most profitable method to follow. Use only young queens reared in autumn. Allow plenty of room under the brood-nest, which being also a cause of better ventilation, permits of more continuous work being carried on, and at the same time does away with continual shifting of heavy weights, as well as useless clap-traps.

SAMUEL SIMMINS.

Mr. Simmins essay was then discussed as follows:

Mr. Boardman—Some years ago I wanted to prevent swarming, now I do not. When I wish to prevent swarming, I shake the bees out of the hive upon empty combs. If I want no increase, after the surplus honey has been taken, I return the bees to the colony with the young queen.

At this stage Mrs. Mason entered, and calling for Dr. Mason, said that Mr. Newman was very ill in the outer hall. Dr. and Mrs. Mason, Dr. Besse, C. E. Parks, and Mr. and Mrs. York went out to care for Mr. Newman.

In a few minutes Dr. Mason returned, and said that Mr. Newman was feeling better. On motion of the Doctor, it was voted that the association tender Mr. Newman their heartfelt sympathy in his affliction, and wish him a speedy return to health.

Swarming and the Production of Comb Honey.

This question was then asked: "For the best results in comb honey, is it desirable to prevent swarming?" Thirty-one favored prevention, and 42 did not.

Byron Walker—I think the season has much to do with it, whether it is best to prevent swarming. If the season is short, I want to prevent swarming.

Mr. Boardman—I have had a hive on a scale, and it gained about 5 pounds per day. After swarming, another gained 10, 9 and 8 pounds. I think they were equal in strength.

R. C. Aikin—I have favored for years a system to control swarming. In a term of five years I would compete with the best man in the convention, and he practicing swarming and I non-swarming, and I would secure better results than he would. There was a great deal of deception in the idea of bees gathering more honey after swarming.

Extracted Honey Production and Swarming.

"Is it desirable to prevent swarming in the production of extracted honey?" In reply to this question, 49 favored non-swarming, and 2 favored swarming.

Mr. Crane—Circumstances very much alter cases. The length of the season made the difference. He had several hundred colonies—had four yards with only two to manage them. This season was short, and to divide forces was not advisable. The largest colonies generally gave the best result.

Mr. Kretchmer asked Mr. Boardman if the additional hives and labor would be paid for in increased honey.

Mr. Boardman—I can comprehend conditions under which such would be the case. In reply to another question, he said that he put his swarms on the old stand.

Byron Walker—I have had 100 pounds of comb honey per colony, and have had 3,000 pounds of comb honey from a late flow. Under these circumstances swarms pay me.

Mr. Alpaugh—In criticism of Mr. Simmins' essay, I do not believe in giving an empty hive under the brood-chamber. I tried it extensively one season, but the bees did not accept of it in many cases. I would sooner put the empty hive above, and tier up as required. This system will largely prevent swarming. For comb honey I like new swarms. I hive them on starters, contracting the brood-chamber, making it half the size. I space the frames very closely. If sections are on the parent colony, I remove them at once to the new, with queen-excluders between. If the old hive contains no partly-finished sections, give the new swarm new sections at the time of swarming, and put a slatted honey-board between; but about this latter I am not very particular. I have had 100 pounds of comb honey from a swarm, and 100 pounds of extracted

from the old colony. If you hive on full sheets, you run the risk of bees re-swarming. If on starters, you will not have re-swarming.

Increasing by Dividing Colonies.

Pres. Miller, in response to a wish expressed by Mr. A. I. Root, asked, "How many would, if they wanted to increase 10 colonies to 100 as rapidly as possible without feeding, do it by dividing (artificial swarming)?" Sixty-three voted for this method, and none against it.

Mr. Boardman—This question does not consider the question from a financial standpoint.

The convention then adjourned until 7:30 p.m.

SECOND DAY—EVENING SESSION.

The convention was called to order by Pres. Miller, at 7:30 o'clock, when he read the following essay by Chas. F. Muth, of Cincinnati, O., entitled,

Grading of Honey—Should There be Any Change in the Ruling Adopted at the Last Convention?

The arrivals of shipments of honey in good condition are many times of the same importance as the production of a good crop. After the industrious bee-keeper has put to the test all his energies for nine or ten months of the year, in order to get his bees in proper condition by the time that his season begins, and after a good crop has been harvested, the honey is generally sold to dealers in large cities. The safe arrival of his honey is now the first and greatest factor in the success of his enterprise.

His disappointment would be great upon learning that his honey had arrived in a damaged condition. He would know at once, or imagine, that the profit of his year's labor is lost. He has no idea of the vexation and disappointment caused to the dealer who also loses money and valuable time, and, if of a generous disposition, often loses more than he can afford to, while, on the other hand human nature inclines the shipper to think that he is treated unfairly by the other party. An unpleasant feeling is created between parties who should be friends, and often would be the best of friends if they knew each other intimately.

Since a safe arrival is one of the preliminaries necessary for the success in our pursuit, and of no minor importance than grading, you will please allow this introduction.

The sale of all goods is promoted by

their inviting appearance. Special care must be taken in the preparation for market of comb honey because—a fancy article. All should be put up in neat glass cases, with at least one glass front. Cases should contain no more than 20 to 25 pounds net, while smaller cases are often preferable. Each case should be filled not only with combs of the same color, but also of the same quality, and the front row of each case should always be a fair sample of its contents. The sections must stand solid in their cases, so that their extensions are a fair protection for the combs they contain.

I speak from my standpoint as a dealer in the Cincinnati market, where glassed cases are most popular. I am not prejudiced to the packing of comb honey in neat paper cartons, which has nothing against it in neatness of appearance and safety in transit.

When small shipments are made, it is well that the shipping-cases be crated, i. e., that a number of cases be put in crates of such shape as will not be apt to tumble over, and which are not too heavy for one man to handle. The fronts of cases should always be exposed to view, and the crates marked "COMB HONEY—HANDLE WITH CARE," in plain letters.

When shipments of carloads are made, care should be taken in placing each case solid in the car. No vacant spaces should be permitted inside of the car, so as to prevent the sliding of the cases to and fro in transit. All cases should be placed so that their combs stand lengthwise of the cars. We can haul comb honey safely on a rough transfer wagon, over roughly-bouldered streets, while the dropping of a case on a table from a height of six inches only, is apt to break every comb.

Shipments of extracted honey require the same care in proportion as those of comb honey. Since, perhaps, 75 per cent. or more of all extracted honey produced, is sold to manufacturers, good, stout vessels are most essential for shipments. Barrels and half barrels are most desirable for our trade, but 60-pound tin cans, two cans in a crate, are very acceptable. In fact, any vessel will answer the purpose, which is clean and safe in transit.

No barrels require waxing or paraffining, but all must be made tight when dry, then cleaned out and filled with honey. Especially is this the case with second-hand barrels. They must be made perfectly tight by having their hoops driven when dry, in order to prevent disappointment.

We had several times an unpleasant correspondence with parties who had soaked their barrels in water in order to make them tight, and who did not know that honey would absorb every drop of moisture from the staves, gradually but surely, and the barrels become more leaky every day as the absorption of moisture would progress. By the time they had arrived at Cincinnati, the barrels were only partly full, and some were entirely empty.

I have written many letters on this subject, have spoken about it at beekeepers' meetings, and through the bee-journals, and whenever occasion would offer, and I am surprised that so many of our friends, at this day, don't see the point yet. A general knowledge of the above would prevent sore disappointments, unpleasant correspondence, and hard feelings between producers and dealers, whose interests require that they should be friends.

The grading of comb honey as adopted by the ruling of the last convention is, perhaps, as good as can be made, and may stand. However, it amounts to nothing in the transaction of business, and is of no practical value; but it assists in giving employment to our theorists.

I have no use for the word "Fancy" in relation to dark honey. The fact of comb honey being dark excludes all "Fancy."

We prefer to call honey by its proper names, such as white clover, alfalfa, basswood, mangrove, sage, golden-rod, aster, holly honey, etc. These, and other distinct varieties, we call by their proper names, and make prices according to their qualities. Others we class as dark honeys. Buckwheat belongs to the latter, of course, but being of a distinct variety, we call it "buckwheat honey." By these means we have succeeded in convincing our neighbors that the flavor and color of honey is determined by the source from which it was derived. The result is that none of our customers suspicion the purity of our honey when a strange flavor strikes their palates. Sugar syrup fed to bees tastes unmistakably like sugar syrup honey. It has no other flavor.

CHAS. F. MUTH.

It was moved by Dr. Mason, seconded by R. L. Taylor, that the subject be referred to a committee on resolutions.

Mr. C. C. Clemons, of Kansas City, Mo., then read the following essay, on

The Grading of Honey.

Your worthy Secretary requested me to prepare and read an essay before this convention on "Grading Honey," and also to make suggestions as to packages; at the same time warning me against any unnecessary embellishment, but suggested I make it brief, and to the point. Therefore, without further apology I submit the following for your consideration, hoping the suggestions may lead to the adoption of some plan that will be applicable and satisfactory to producers and dealers in all parts of the country.

I suggest four grades for comb, two for white, two for amber, namely:

No. 1. WHITE COMB.—Should be all white, good flavor, combs straight, of even thickness, firmly attached to sections, all cells well filled, with white cappings, except a row of cells next to the wood; free from travel stains, wood clean.

No. 2 WHITE COMB.—Should be white, or very light amber, good flavor, white or light amber cappings, sections not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ filled and sealed, wood clean.

No. 1 AMBER COMB.—Should include all amber honey of good flavor, combs straight, and even thickness, firmly attached to sections, all cells well filled and sealed, except row of cells next to the wood. Slightly soiled from travel stains not barred from this grade; wood clean.

No. 2 AMBER COMB.—Should include all honey of good flavor, irregular combs, and any color, at least $\frac{3}{4}$ of the sections filled and capped.

I suggest three grades for extracted honey, namely:

WHITE EXTRACTED.—Should be water white, good flavor, and clean.

AMBER EXTRACTED.—Should be bright, good flavor, and clean.

DARK EXTRACTED.—Should include all honey of good flavor, and too dark to grade amber.

This is an important subject, and there is real necessity for adopting some uniform system. As it is, every producer has a right to grade according to his own peculiar notions, and call his grades anything he pleases.

This has been demonstrated to us during the last two seasons. For instance, a producer in California writes us his honey will grade "Extra Fancy White, Fancy White, White, Extra C, and C." One in the extreme Eastern part of the country writes that his honey will grade "Extra Fancy White, No. 1

White, Fancy White, Fancy Amber, No. 1 Amber, Fancy Dark, and Dark." Another, from Missouri, says his will grade "No. 1 White, No. 2 White, No. 1 Amber, and No. 2 Amber.

Our firm just received a carload of white comb honey from California. The shipper makes two grades—No. 1 White, and No. 2 White—and I presume if there had been any amber in the car he would have graded it the same way, and called it No. 1 Amber, and No. 2 Amber. This meets my idea about grades.

Different sections of the country have very different ideas on this subject; this is one good reason why a uniform system of grading should be established; and in order to accomplish this, I find no good reason to change my views on this subject from those advanced by me two years ago at a meeting of the Missouri State Bee-Keepers' Association. I believe as few grades as possible is the best, and I do not believe in grading too high.

One of my reasons for making two grades of white and two of amber is, there is a great deal of light amber honey that will bring almost as much money as No. 1 White, but could not be classed in that grade, and too good to be graded No. 2. If you only have three grades, you would have to have white and amber in No. 2; and in making a sale you would have to designate how much of your No. 2 was white, and how much was amber, hence I think it just as necessary to have two grades of amber as it is to have two grades of white; therefore, in the absence of a standard grade, the dealer must require the producer or seller to send a sample. If he sends the best he can pick out, or even an average case, there will generally be some in the lot that will not come fully up to the sample, and the buyer "kicks," and requires a rebate. If you send a sample of the poorest, then you fail to get market value for your crop. So, in order to bring the producer and dealer together on a simple basis where transactions can be made with justice and satisfaction to all parties, we should be careful to not grade too high, make as few grades as possible, and as liberal as can be done consistent with encouraging improvement and progress towards higher grades.

Most of our largest producers in Missouri only make two grades of their comb honey, and I can say with safety that their No. 1 white honey will compare favorably with any honey marked "fancy," and bring as much money.

As stated before, I think four grades

of comb honey (and by the grades being as suggested) will permit all good, merchantable honey, with only such restrictions as will protect the producer, and work no imposition to the dealer.

You will observe I specify "good flavor" in all grades, so the dealer in ordering honey would expect good flavor, of whatever grade received. Flavors may differ according to the blossom, whether white clover, sage, basswood, Spanish-needle, or from any other blossom; but if of "good flavor" would fill the bill. And all honey not coming under this system of grading should be put on the market as ungraded, and sold on its merits.

In regard to packages, I think a uniform style of package should be adopted, and universally used. There is nothing more unsightly than a stack of comb honey put up in a lot of packages all sizes and shapes. On the other hand, what is more pleasing than to see it arranged from packages of a uniform style and finish. I would suggest the single-tier crate, holding 12, 18 or 24 sections. I would have nothing larger than 24, all made of white wood with glass fronts. And as the railroad companies require the glass to be covered, I would suggest that the box factories, in making boxes, provided for this new (but unreasonable) law by having strips for this purpose.

The tight-wood boxes should never be used, as it is necessary to open the boxes to take the sections out to show to customers, causing not only a loss of time, but more or less damage to the honey. The retailer has no use for the tight-wood cases (and he is the fellow to be pleased in the end); he can take the white-wood glass-front boxes and make a fine display, and this aids greatly in selling.

I do not think that any improvement can be made on the 5-gallon tin can, screw top, two in a wooden case, for extracted honey.

In conclusion, I hope before another "Columbian Convention" is held, that we will all have the pleasure of seeing some satisfactory and uniform style of grading and packages adopted.

C. C. CLEMONS.

After Mr. Clemons' essay, the subject was discussed as follows:

R. F. Holterman thought the grading of comb honey too low, that of extracted too high, as mentioned in Mr. Clemons' essay. There was comb honey at the World's Fair too high to grade properly

under it; with extracted there was much strictly first-class honey, not water white—in fact, only in exceptional cases was it water white.

Dr. Miller thought the question at issue had been touched upon only very lightly.

Mr. Muth—I have not touched upon it, because it is of no practical use in marketing honey.

Mr. Draper thought this method of grading was of no practical use. When honey was scarce, an inferior product would be allowed to rank as first-class. When honey was plentiful, buyers were more particular about grading.

Mr. Wilcox—There should be a proper grading; disputes could be avoided in buying and selling, by such a recognized standard. He did not object to a little travel-stain—it was an indication of well-ripened honey.

An animated discussion then took place. Some favored a change, others to the contrary. A warm dispute seemed inevitable, and on motion of Dr. Mason, seconded by O. L. Hershisier, it was voted that the whole matter be laid on the table.

It was then moved by Mr. Muth, and seconded by Dr. Besse, that the programme be finished during the evening, and that the convention meet at the honey exhibits on the World's Fair grounds the following day.

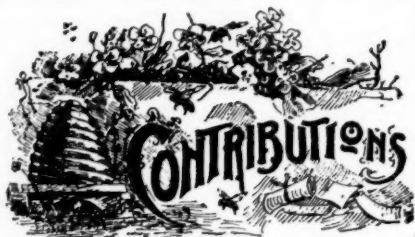
In opposition, it was moved by Dr. Mason, seconded by R. L. Taylor, that the motion be laid on the table. The motion was carried.

It was then moved by R. L. Taylor, and seconded by Mr. Muth, that the topic, "Wintering of Bees," be taken up. Carried.

(Continued next week.)

"A Modern Bee-Farm and Its Economic Management," is the title of a splendid book on practical bee-culture, by Mr. S. Simmins, of England. It is 5½x8½ inches in size, and contains 270 pages, nicely illustrated, and bound in cloth. It shows "how bees may be cultivated as a means of livelihood; as a health-giving pursuit; and as a source of recreation to the busy man." It also illustrates how profits may be "made certain by growing crops yielding the most honey, having also other uses; and by judgment in breeding a good working strain of bees." Price, post-paid, from this office, \$1.00; or clubbed with the BEE JOURNAL for one year, for \$1.70.

Have You Read the wonderful book **Premium offers on page 703?**



Advantages of the Heddon Hive Considered.

Written for the American Bee Journal

BY W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

I see on page 237 that Mr. Deacon, of Australia, would like to know what are the advantages of the Heddon hive, and how it is regarded here. With the editor's permission, I would like to say a few words on the subject.

In the first place, I think that both Mr. Heddon and his hive have been misunderstood. In the invention of his hive, Mr. Heddon had in view the production of honey with the least amount of labor, the taking of short cuts, the handling of hives instead of frames. The mass of bee-keepers did not seem to catch the true spirit of his methods.

Another thing, Mr. Heddon patented his hive, and it was at a time when the patenting of apicultural inventions was frowned upon. A man who did this was called selfish and grasping, etc. Not only this, but Mr. Heddon's invention was a "combination invention," the putting together of old ideas for a new purpose, and many failed to clearly grasp the situation. Because closed-end frames were used, it was asserted that there was no originality in that feature—the same as was said in regard to compression, and of divisible brood-chambers, etc. The fact that all of these were put together and used for a new purpose seemed to be overlooked. In addition to this, Mr. Heddon had a way of arguing and defending himself and his invention that did not gain him friends. If he thought that a man's idea was of no value, he had no hesitation in telling him so, and often in not the mildest terms. It may be true that a man's invention is of no value, but to tell him so does not make him your friend.

To recapitulate: The inability to comprehend the scope and functions of

the Heddon hive and system; the prejudice against patents, combined with the idea that the Heddon patent was not valid, which idea was continually being nursed by jealous rivals; and a prejudice against the inventor because of his out-spoken criticisms, have all worked strongly against the introduction of his hive. A knowledge of all these points will explain why Mr. Deacon should have received the replies that he did.

So much by way of introduction, and I will now proceed to enumerate what I consider the advantages of the Heddon hive. Perhaps I cannot do this better than by mentioning some of the needed characteristics of a hive.

First, the hive should be capable of adaptation to the size of the colony, the season, etc. This is admitted by all. If the combs are very deep, it is impractical to change the size of the brood-nest, except laterally, and by the aid of division-boards; but this method allows a most complete control of the degree of contraction. Changing the size of the brood-nest vertically is practical only with shallow combs, and the shallower the combs the more perfectly can this method of contraction and expansion be managed.

For awhile before swarming time a large brood-nest is needed—larger, at least, than is needed after the main harvest has come. As top-storing and tiering-up are now almost universally practiced, and, as bees work much more readily over the brood, it is evident that a hive allowing vertical contraction is the one for "contractionists" to use.

If contraction is not to be practiced, then there arises the question of what size shall be the brood-nest? Some plead for generous space, that the queen may not be cramped for room, as though this condition of affairs were very undesirable and unprofitable. Were queens expensive, this plea would be worthy of consideration; but, as the capital is in the combs, honey and hives, rather than in the queen, the question as to which shall be kept employed at the expense of the other's idleness, needs no argument. If the size of the brood-nest is to remain unchanged, then let it be of such capacity that an ordinarily prolific queen will fill it at the height of the breeding season. Let the size be less than this, rather than more. Eight Langstroth combs, or their equivalent, will be sufficient.

Many, in arguing for large hives, mention how much larger yields per colony are secured. True, but do they secure any more per comb? Bee-keep-

ing ought to be viewed in a broad light. The question is something like this: Here is an area of honey-producing flowers, how shall we secure the nectar with the least expenditure of capital and labor? Small hives enable us to secure a more complete filling of the combs with brood, consequently there are more workers for the combs we have. Small hives may cost a trifle more, in proportion to their size, than large hives, but, as an offset, there are the greater ease and quickness with which they can be handled.

Aside from the small brood-nest, to secure a more complete filling of the combs with brood, or to lead to more rapid work in the sections, there may be mentioned the making of hives in such a manner that they may be inverted. Like many things, inversion was overpraised, but it is far from being valueless. Perhaps one reason why it has not been practiced more with the Heddon hive, is because it was discovered that the interchange of the two sections accomplished the same results as inversion.

In small hives, or those that can be handled by sections, and in which the frames are securely fastened, the queen may be found by shaking out the bees, instead of going over the hives comb by comb. When producing extracted honey, the super, with such hives, may be freed from bees in a similar manner, although the bee-escape has about destroyed this point of superiority.

When contracting the brood-nest, one section of the hive is removed instead of taking out combs and putting in dummies. I have used the Heddon hive in large numbers for several years, and I have no hesitancy in saying that it is my choice. It is at once the largest or smallest hive by simply removing or adding sections. There is no handling of dummies, division-boards, and but little handling of frames. When the brood-nest is contracted, the supering surface remains the same. None of the sections are left out in the cold, so to speak, with dummies instead of brood under them. The brood can be spread when desirable by simply interchanging the two sections of the hive. No handling of combs in the operation. The combs can be inverted singly, or a whole hive full at a time. It is a light, readily-movable, single-walled hive, and its closed-end frames make it particularly adapted to the establishing of out-apiaries, or the moving of bees to secure better pasture.

The hive has often been recommended

for use in the production of comb honey, but it is equally as good to use when producing extracted honey. The shallow frames are peculiarly adapted to the tiering-up plan, which is nearly as valuable in producing extracted honey as in comb honey production. Supers filled with shallow combs may be tiered-up and left on the hives for the honey to ripen, when they can be cleared of bees as easily as a case of sections, handled as easily, and when in the honey-house it is only necessary to invert the super, loosen the screws, slip off the case, and there stand the combs all ready for extracting.

I have no interest in the patent on the Heddon hive, nor in its manufacture or sale, and I am writing this simply in defense of what I believe is an excellent hive, but not thoroughly understood.

Flint, Mich.

A Nebraska Report for the Season of 1893.

Written for the American Bee Journal

BY WM. STOLLEY.

My report for the summer of 1893 is as follows:

The season has not been favorable for bees and the production of honey in central Nebraska. The spring was cold and backward up till June, and it required strict attention and considerable additional stores to keep bees in good condition, and have them in proper trim for the honey-flow, when it should have come.

But owing to the excessive drouth in the summer, the honey-flow was cut short, and if it had not been for sweet clover, and about 30 acres of alfalfa, my honey crop would have been a complete failure.

After selling several colonies, I had 30 colonies left in June, all of them in good condition. Twenty-five colonies were arranged to produce extracted, and 5 for comb honey. It was not until the 15th day of June before any perceptible surplus was stored by any one colony.

The 25 colonies, arranged for extracting (on the American frame), gave me 800 pounds of surplus honey, of which I have set aside for apiary feeding 300 pounds in 100 combs. The 5 colonies, arranged for the production of comb honey (in the Heddon hive), gave me 80 one-pound sections well capped, and a small lot of unfinished sections besides.

All my bees are packed in double-walled chaff-hives for wintering now, except 5 colonies, which are in single-walled Heddon hives, and packed in a vault with forest leaves.

Each colony is provided with about 28 pounds of winter stores, on 7 frames, and, as stated above, about 300 pounds of honey in 100 combs is kept in reserve for spring feeding.

I had but one swarm during the past season, and my bees quit breeding one month earlier than usual in former years.

We have had but few fall flowers in consequence of the want of copious rains at the proper time, and therefore hardly any dark-colored honey this season.

Grand Island, Nebr., Nov. 7, 1893.

Bees Packed for Winter—Ready for Jack Frost, Etc.

Written for the American Bee Journal

BY REV. W. P. FAYLOR.

Today (Oct. 25th) I finished packing my bees for the season. All are to weather it out-of-doors the coming winter. Each colony is inside of double walls, with chaff-packing between the walls. On the sides and beneath they are all packed with clover chaff. On the top of each hive is three inches of oat-chaff, and over this about five inches of dry forest leaves has been placed.

I had to feed considerable this fall to get the bees strong and heavy. We had no honey-flow this fall—something on the line of experience I had never met before. I have used nothing but pure extracted honey, from linden and white clover, for winter stores the present season. I never have had any success wintering bees in a very cold climate on sugar stores; and I've tried again and again. For me, the bees are always slow to cap sugar-fed stores. I've given it to them thick, I've given it to them thin—yes, and I've given it to them the other way, but in spite of all, they are apt to leave a comb here and there with unsealed stores, which always proves detrimental in severely cold weather.

I have one chaff-hive that contains eleven colonies of bees. This big hive, with as many openings, all to the east, is a curiosity to the vicinity.

THOSE VERY YELLOW BEES.

Much has been said in praise of the five-banded bees, and a good deal to the

contrary. It has been said, and urged, that very yellow queens are poor layers. Perhaps a majority are so, but there are reasons why this is so. Not one of these light-colored queens in a hundred is reared under the swarming-impulse—the only sure way to get extra-good laying queens.

Then, a queen sent through the mails is no criterion to go by. Who ever saw a good laying queen after she had gone through the mails? I have received queens from the east, west, north and south, and I have never had a queen sent me through the mails but what would invariably fizzle out after a few months' use. I have never had one to live more than seven months when put to actual good use, and the majority are "done up" at two or three months.

Dark-colored queens, artificially reared and sent through the mails have proved as futile as any.

Did I wish to change an apiary of dark-colored bees to yellow or light again, I should let the bees rear their own queens after the swarming impulse and give my attention to distributing yellow drones all through the apiary. Doing this a few years will brighten the color fast enough, and keep the bees hardy. Get a fine, yellow queen, that produces very fine colored drones, and have her come in a nucleus by express, every time.

FERTILE QUEEN LAYING BUT ONE KIND OF EGG.

About two years ago, after making several tests. I stated that the fertile queen laid but one kind of egg. Jennie Atchley's test this summer is getting nearer me. The law governing the fertile sex of a queen-bee's egg is yet unknown, the same as that of a hen.

Updegraff, Iowa.

Apiaries Destroyed by a Gale in Florida.

[The following private letter was written to Dr. Mason, and he sent it to us for publication, thinking that it would be of interest to our readers:—ED.]

NEW SMYRNA, Fla., Oct. 28, '93.

FRIEND MASON:—On arriving home I found my apiary of 50 colonies, in 2-story Langstroth and Gallup hives and frames, almost ruined. The gale of Oct. 12th and 13th overflowed the entire grounds, and hives, combs, bees, etc., with logs, drift, etc., in a high old

mix. Ten colonies in a higher part of the grounds on a bench were not overturned. I possibly can save 10 more in an uncertain condition. My combs are filled with sand and salt water to a great extent, valueless except for wax.

The honey season here the past year was a failure, though my colonies were well supplied with stores before their destruction. I have plenty of wax, frames, hives and foundation, but no honey to feed to build up in time for next season.

My neighbor, Mr. T. H. McFarlan, lost all, having brought 50 colonies here last spring. Some of those he united at the commencement of the honey season (mangrove), but got no honey. They are now all destroyed with the combs. Now I have been thinking that with a little help from a few of my friends, we can come right side up by mangrove time next year. Had we honey to stimulate the queens, we could be independent, but not having it we must do the next best thing, which I concluded was this:

If I can borrow a number of queens from my friends in the North, say one or two from each, as they can spare without detriment to themselves, I can return them by June 1st, or before if necessary. By moving those colonies I have remaining, to a suitable place on the main land, they will secure early forage, and build up rapidly. Now if you, or any of your friends, have any kind of a laying queen—black, hybrid, or Italian—I could use a number to good advantage. I would not object to donations, but if they were to be returned, I should like the sender to state the kind of queen he sends, its value, and when he wished it returned, or if another of like condition would be accepted in case of loss in introducing.

At this season there are no doubt many who have light colonies and extra queens, if we only knew of them. You are in a position to know of those friends that would be likely to have them.

Things look demoralized here, but it might have been worse. Other neighbors have lost also. I think I can get spring forage by Jan. 1st to 15th, by moving. I will write to a few of my other friends whom I think would be willing to give my friend and myself a lift in this emergency.

A nucleus with a laying queen will soon build up, when, if we wait until we rear a young queen, we may "get left." It is time we wish to save, in order to get strong colonies to extract from, as

our combs must all be built out of foundation.

These are the conditions and circumstances in which I find myself. I can stand it better than my friend. I offered him my bees to build up a start from, and I would do what I could in getting queens to help. JOHN Y. DETWILER.

[Who will volunteer to help the friends in Florida, that could soon be "on their feet" again, if a little aid were given at this time? Please correspond with Mr. Detwiler at once, and see if you can help them any. Mr. D. was at the North American convention last month, and doubtless little dreamed that his apiary was being destroyed at that very time.—Ed.]

Convention Notices.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Carolina Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its 3rd annual session at the Court House in Charlotte, N. C. on Dec. 7th, 1893, at 10 a.m.
Steel Creek, N. C. A. L. BEACH, Sec.

KANSAS.—The Kansas State Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at Ottawa, Kans., on Dec. 28th and 29th, 1893. Free entertainment to all members in attendance. Come and get acquainted. J. R. BARNHARD, Sec.
Ottawa, Kans.

IOWA.—The Eastern Iowa Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at Delmar, Iowa, on Dec. 13 and 14, 1893. All interested in bee-culture are requested to be there, and to bring with them anything or fixture that might be of interest to bee-men.
Welton, Iowa. FRANK COVERDALE, Sec.

VERMONT.—The 19th Annual Convention of the Vermont Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in Burlington, Vt., on Jan 24 and 25, 1894. Programmes later. All interested in apiculture are invited to be present. Whether you live in Vermont or outside, come to the Burlington meeting. H. W. SCOTT, Sec.
Barre, Vt.

ILLINOIS.—The Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at Springfield, Ill., on Dec. 12 and 13, 1893, in the Senate Judiciary room at the State House. The Illinois State Grange, the Illinois State Horticultural Society, and the various Stock Breeders' Associations meet at the same time, and in the several rooms of the State House. Railroad fare has been secured on the Certificate plan, 1½ rate. Those attending, to get the rate, must pay full fare going, and get a Certificate of the agent where the ticket is purchased. Rates at the hotels are secured at \$1.50 per day, where two or more days' board is paid. The Horticulturists and Bee-Keepers are to make their head-quarters at the Hotel Palace. Come, everybody, and have a good time.
Bradfordton, Ills. JAS. A. STONE, Sec.

Read our great offers on page 703.



Do not write anything for publication on the same sheet of paper with business matters, unless it can be torn apart without interfering with either part of the letter.

From a Minnesota Lady Bee-Keeper.

I am in receipt of letters from readers of the BEE JOURNAL who ask why I do not write any more for its columns. One asks if my "enthusiasm played out the first year." No, indeed! I am getting to be more of a crank in bee-culture every day. But I am too busy with my 40 colonies, besides my farm-house work, to write. Then, too, some one else is always saying "it" better than I could.

But I would like some one familiar with the honey-plants of this latitude (the State line between Iowa and Minnesota, 180 miles west of the Mississippi), to tell me what the bees gather white honey from after Aug. 25th. Some of my strongest colonies gathered over 30 pounds each, of beautiful water-white honey, of very delicate flavor. There was not a pound of it to be found until after Aug. 25th, when I took up my buckwheat honey.

I had 32 colonies last spring, and they only increased to 40. I use the 10-frame Langstroth hive. When the hive gets to be overflowing with bees, I raise it up from the bottom-board and put a little piece of lath across the corners so as to leave a crack clear around the hive the width of a lath. This has checked swarming, in a great measure, the past two years.

I harvested over a ton of honey this year, mostly in pound sections, which I am disposing of in our own vicinity for 16 cents a pound. Most of the bees died here the last two winters, of bee-cholera. So I received 20 cents a pound for the first few cases of honey this fall. MRS. B. J. LIVINGSTON.

Center Chain, Minn., Nov. 20, 1893.

Glucose with a Little Honey in It.

I have thought for some time that adulterated honey was being sold in this State, and through the kindness of the State Dairy and Food Commissioners, and State Chemist, I have been able to find that F. H. Hunt, of Redlands, Calif., is now selling honey here that the State Chemist says is "almost pure glucose." I refer you to the State Dairy and Food Commissioners of this State.

I have been selling honey for several years, and have never sold anything but

pure honey, and I think that is what every bee-keeper should do. I have no objection to any one selling glucose, if they tell what it is, but to sell it for pure honey is something that I am opposed to, and every bee-keeper should take an active part in trying to put a stop to any such work. I believe Mr. Hunt has sold several thousand pounds of the stuff in Minnesota. I think the bee-keepers in the small towns where he has sold his so-called "pure honey," should look the thing up, and let their friends know what kind of stuff they are buying for pure honey.

I have spent considerable time, and some money, in trying to find out the facts as stated in the above, and would be very much pleased if it would be published in the BEE JOURNAL. We have no law for such work in this State, and the only, or best, thing that we can do is to give them notoriety through the bee-papers. What will, or can, the National Bee-Keepers' Union do in a case like this? Will the editor, or Mr. Newman, kindly answer?

St. Paul, Minn.

J. A. HOLMBERG.

[We referred the foregoing letter to Mr. Newman, the efficient General Manager of the Bee-Keepers' Union, and here is his reply to it:—Ed.]

If this F. H. Hunt is the same one who formerly lived at Centre Point, Linn Co., Iowa, I would say that he seems to be at his old tricks again. By referring to the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL for 1884, on pages 424, 475, 492, 563 and 724, the reader will see an expose of his glucose-honey business. Mr. Hunt sent a reply to these articles, which was not published because of its offensive personalities.

Mr. T. L. Von Dorn, President of the Nebraska Bee-Keepers' Association, brought a bottle of the "stuff" Mr. Hunt sold to Mr. Tamblin (selected at random from a ton of it), and submitted it, for analysis, to Dr. Arno Behr, Chemist of the Chicago Sugar Refining Company. That chemist found it to be "strongly adulterated with glucose syrup, containing over 50 per cent. of its weight of the latter substance."

After publishing this on page 724 of the BEE JOURNAL for 1884, I remarked editorially: "This looks conclusive;" and Mr. Von Dorn adds: "It ought to cause a blush of shame on those who have upheld the fraud!"

In Iowa Mr. F. H. Hunt (if it is the same man), was satisfied with 50 per cent. of glucose, but in California he seems to be making it "almost pure glucose."

If the matter can be so arranged as to give a clear case of unmistakable identity in the honey, tracing it to the person putting it up and selling it for honey, I feel justified in saying that the National Bee-Keepers' Union will prosecute the perpetrator of the fraud.

THOMAS G. NEWMAN.

Chicago, Ills., Nov. 16, 1893.

[While it is a very serious matter to unjustly accuse a person of adulterating

honey, we publish the foregoing that those who are doing such criminal work may be warned to desist, or they may have the Bee-Keepers' Union after them. Of course, we do not say that Mr. Hunt adulterates honey, but if he does not, he will now have a chance to explain, if done in a gentlemanly way. No "offensive personalities" will be published in the BEE JOURNAL, no matter who writes them.—Ed.]

Results of the Season in Kansas.

Bees did fairly well in this part of the country the past season. As the spring was very backward and dry, there was but very little bloom of any kind for the bees to work on. I have 36 colonies of Italian bees in movable-frame hives. Bees wintered very poorly here last winter, and did not swarm very much during the season. I hived 3 new swarms this season from 33 colonies, spring count, and got 40 pounds of comb honey and 200 pounds of extracted, of fine quality.

I had to feed my bees the forepart of the season to keep them from starving, until the middle of June before they could gather honey enough to live on. But I had my bees in good condition for the honey-flow when it came, and it did come in good shape, too, but did not last very long. But while it lasted, the bees just fairly rolled the honey in—they filled up the brood-chamber chock-full, and commenced in the sections, when the dry weather set in, so I did not get very much surplus honey; but the bees are in good condition to winter.

A. W. SWAN.

Centralia, Kans., Nov. 7, 1893.

A Mild Kick from "The Kicker."

On page 526 we have a criticism from Mr. Stinger, that the *American Apiculturist* is a very tame affair, with the best part of its name sunk into oblivion. Now, Bro. York, the time was when we thought it heretical to abbreviate, when we called people by their full names, even though it was Matilda Mehitabel, but that time is past; we are living in a faster age, and want the milk of the thing with as little refuse as possible. Bro. Alley is giving it to us just in the right shape—sawed-off, boiled down and hammered into a small compass; and while we sometimes think he bites off just a "leettle" more than he can properly masticate, he mostly "gets there" about right. The "Api." is a dandy, and so is the BEE JOURNAL—just such papers as the majority of bee-keepers need and want. They are business.

THE KICKER.

Enfield, Ills.

Be Sure to See page 703

Honey & Beeswax Market Quotations.

Rules for Grading.

The following rules for grading honey were adopted by the North American Bee-Keepers' Association, in Washington, and, so far as possible, quotations are made according to these rules:

FANCY.—All sections to be well filled; combs straight, of even thickness, and firmly attached to all four sides; both wood and comb unsoiled by travel-stain, or otherwise; all the cells sealed except the row of cells next the wood.

No. 1.—All sections well filled, but combs uneven or crooked, detached at the bottom, or with but few cells unsealed; both wood and comb unsoiled by travel-stain or otherwise.

In addition to this the honey is to be classified according to color, using the terms white, amber and dark. That is, there will be "fancy white," "No. 1 dark," etc.

CHICAGO, ILLS., Nov. 9, 1893.—The receipts of comb honey in October were very heavy, ranging from amber to No. 1 white comb. Very little fancy finds its way to this market, still we received some last week. We have had a good fall trade with good prices. Business is slackening off some, but we anticipate good trade again just before the holidays. We predict this to be the best season ever known for this market. We are selling extracted readily at prices somewhat lower than was expected at the beginning of the season, but sales are heavier. We quote: Fancy and No. 1 comb, 15c.; No. 2 and fancy amber, 13@14c.; dark, 10@12c. Extracted, 6@7c. Beeswax, 18@22c. J. A. L.

CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 1.—Fancy white comb honey brings 15c. per lb. Grades not grading first-class are not selling at over 14c., as there has been quite a quantity of California honey received here, and is offered at 14c. The quality is superior to most of that we receive. Dark comb honey sells slowly at 12@13c. Extracted ranges from 5@7c., according to color, quality, flavor and style of package. The trade in honey has been large this season. Beeswax, 22c. R. A. B. & Co.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Oct. 9.—Our market for comb honey is improving, and receipts since our last report have moved off fairly well, prices unchanged. We quote best white comb honey 14@15c. for California. Extracted lower under free offerings from the coast; we quote 5½@6c. for white or amber in five-gallon tins. S. & A.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Our market on white honey is weak and shows no activity. Supply is plenty, arrivals are large, and the demand is light. Hence prices have a downward tendency and concessions have to be made to effect sales. We quote: Fancy white, 1-lbs., 14c.; 2-lbs., 12c.; fair white, 1-lbs., 12c.; 2-lbs., 11c.; buckwheat is scarce—1-lbs., 11@12c.; 2-lbs., 10c. The market is well stocked with extracted of all kinds. We quote: White clover and basswood, 6@6½c.; California, 5½@6c.; Southern, 55@65c. per gallon. Beeswax, 24@25c. H. B. & S.

BOSTON, MASS., Oct. 9.—We quote honey as selling fairly well. Best white at 15c. Extracted, 6@7c. Beeswax, 25@28c. B. & H.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—We quote: No. 1 white, 16@17c.; No. 1 amber, 14@15c.; fancy dark, 12@13c.; No. 1 dark, 10@12c. Extracted, 6½@7c.; amber, 5½@6c.; dark, 5c. Beeswax, 17@18c. C. M. C. Co.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 14.—Demand is good. Supply light. We quote: 1-lb. comb, 16c.; light weight, 14c. Extracted, white, 7½c.; amber, 6½c.; dark, 5@5½c. Beeswax, 22@25c. H. & B.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 20.—There is a fair demand, in the small way, for extracted and comb honey, but demand from manufacturers is uncomfortably slow, with large stocks on hand. Extracted honey brings 5@8c., and comb honey 12@16c.

Beeswax is in fair demand at 20@23c, for good to choice yellow. C. F. M. & S.

CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 23.—The Chicago market has plenty of honey, and 14c. seems to be the outside price obtainable. Anything that will not grade strictly No. 1 must be sold at 12@13c. Large quantities have been sold, but the supply is at present in excess of the demand. Extracted finds ready sale at 6@6½c. for Northern honey; Southern, in barrels, 5c. Beeswax, 22@24c. S. T. F. & Co.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Honey market is easier on light and mixed grades, and firm on buckwheat. Small combs sell at 11½@12c. H. R. W.

List of Honey and Beeswax Dealers,

Most of whom Quote in this Journal.

Chicago, Ills.

J. A. LAMON, 44 and 46 So. Water St.
R. A. BURNETT & Co., 161 South Water Street.

New York, N. Y.

F. I. SAGE & SON, 183 Reade Street.
HILDRETH BROS. & SEGELKEN,
28 & 30 West Broadway.
CHAS. ISRAEL & BROS., 110 Hudson St.

Kansas City, Mo.

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